

# Retinoic Acid가 인체 호흡기 상피세포에서 점액과 비점액성 분비에 미치는 영향

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## Regulation of Mucin and Non-Mucin Secretions and Gene Expression by Retinoic Acid in Human Airway Epithelium

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### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives :** Airway hypersecretion is a frequent feature of several respiratory tract diseases including rhinitis, sinusitis, and otitis media. Efforts are being made in several laboratories to elucidate mechanisms involved in the regulation of secretion. There are several factors which modulate expression of the secretory phenotype, such as retinoic acid (RA), triiodothyronine, steroid, and extracellular matrix. We have been interested in elucidating the role of retinoids in regulating differentiation of mucin and non-mucin secretions. **Materials and Methods :** Retinoic acid was removed from the culture media of normal human tracheobronchial epithelial cells grown in the air-liquid interface cultures. The effects on cell phenotype and mucin, lysozyme (LZ), and the secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor (SLPI) secretion and gene expression were examined. **Results :** Removal of RA from the media induced squamous differentiation and caused a drastic decrease in mucin secretion and a decrease in expression of the mucin genes, MUC2 and MUC5AC. Lysozyme and SLPI secretions were increased in RA-depleted cultures. Paradoxically, LZ mRNA was decreased, while the SLPI mRNA levels were increased. A most intriguing finding was the paradoxical response of LZ to RA-depletion. The reason for this apparent incongruity between mRNA and protein levels is currently under investigation. **Conclusion :** Our studies show that RA is an important factor for mucous differentiation. (**Korean J Otolaryngol 1998;41(4):474-480**)

**KEY WORDS :** Mucin · Lysozyme · SLPI · Human airway epithelium.

inhibitor(SLPI) <sup>1)2)</sup>

가

가 retinoids <sup>3)</sup>

McDowell <sup>5)</sup> retinyl acetate A <sup>4)</sup>

secretory leukocyte protease 24

Clark Marchok<sup>6)</sup>

A

가 가

A 가 가

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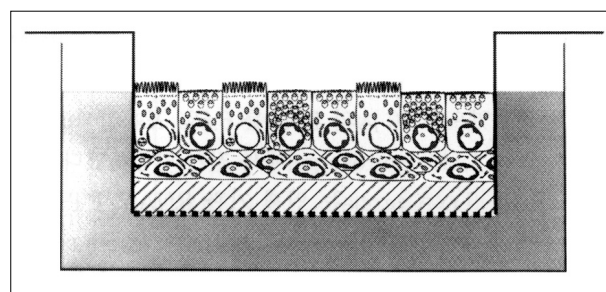
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**Table 1.** Normal human tracheobronchial epithelial cell culture media

Components	Concentration	Supplier
BEGM : DMEM	1 : 1 mixture	Clonetics Corp., GIBCO
Insulin	5.0 $\mu$ g/ml	Clonetics Corp.
Hydrocortisone	0.5 $\mu$ g/ml	Clonetics Corp.
Epinephrine	0.5 $\mu$ g/ml	Clonetics Corp.
Triiodothyronine	6.5 $\mu$ g/ml	Clonetics Corp.
Transferrin	10 ng/ml	Clonetics Corp.
Epidermal growth factor	0.5 ng/ml	Collaborative Res.
All-trans retionic acid	50 Nm	Sigma
Bovine pituitary extract	1% v/v	Pel Freez
Gentamycin : Amphotericin	50 $\mu$ g/ml : 50 ng/ml	Clonetics Corp.
Bovine serum albumen	1.5 $\mu$ g/ml	Sigma

\*BEGM : Bronchial epithelial cell growth medium DMEM : Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium

cDNA 가 9  
가 MUC1, MUC2, MUC4,  
MUC5AC, MUC5B, MUC7, MUC8 7 가  
retinoids retinol(Rol) retinoic  
acid(RA)  
(MUC2 MUC5AC)  
secretory leukocyte protease  
inhibitor(SLPI) mRNA



**Fig. 1.** Air-liquid interface culture.

#### Air - liquid interface(ALI)

$10^5$  (normal human tracheobronchial epithelial cells, passage - 2, strain 2002, Clonetics Corp., San Diego, CA) , (Transclear, Costar Corp., Cambridge, MA) 3.0 mg/ml 1 (Collaborative Res., New Bedford, MA) ammonium hydroxide가 serum - free, 가 가 (Table 1) .<sup>7)</sup> 7 submerged ALI(Fig. 1) 7 37 , 5% CO<sub>2</sub>

(neutral buffered formalin) , 2% agarose gel  
H&E  
SLPI  
immunoblot assay Gray <sup>7)</sup> 24 im - munoblot SLPI ELISA(Quantikine™ Human SLPI Immunoassay, R & D systems, Minneapolis, MN) (a generous gift from Dr. Davis, University of North Carolina, NC, USA) (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) 17Q2(a generous gift from Dr. Judith St. George, Genzyme Corp., Framingham, MA) (Dako, Capintera, CA)  
ELISA  
horse - radish peroxidase conjugated goat anti - mouse IgG anti - rabbit IgG

## Retinoic Acid

chemiluminescence(ECL kit, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, UK) . Standard curve linear regression analysis

western blot .

hemocytometer

3

±

Student's t - test

SLPI mRNA

SLPI mRNA의 발현을 위한 northern blot

Total DNA 14 Tri - Reagent (Molecular Research Center, Cincinnati, OH)

10 µg RNA 6.6%

1.5% agarose gel . 223

bp SLPI cDNA probe RNA RT - PCR

. Sense anti - sense oligonucleotide

probes SLPI <sup>8)</sup>(Genbank

accession # X04490, 5' primer : TGCTTGCCCTGG - GAACTC ; 3' primer : GGCTTCCTCCTTGTTGGG)

. cDNA PCR fragment TA Cloning

Kit(Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) pCR<sup>TM</sup>II -

vector . Probe cDNA insert

EcoRI random prime

reaction <sup>32</sup>P . Northern blots

68 55 30 0.1X

SSC/0.1% SDS

5 2 . 28S rRNA RNA

loading <sup>32</sup>P

end - labelled oligonucleotide probe(GIBCO BRL, Gaithersburg, MD)

점액과 리소자임 mRNA 발현을 위한 reverse transcriptionpolymerase chain reaction

mRNA levels Northern blot

Guzman <sup>9)</sup>

RT - PCR . Oligonucleotide primers

MUC2<sup>10)</sup>(Genbank accession # L21998, 5'primer :

TGCCTGGCCCTGTCTTTG ; 3' primer : CAGCT -

CCAGCATGAGTGC), MUC5AC<sup>11)</sup>(Genbank accession

# U06711, 5' primer : TCCGGCTCATCTTCTTCC ;

3' primer : ACTTGGGCACTGGTGCTG),

<sup>12)</sup>(Genbank accession #J0380q, 5' primer : CTC -

TCATTGTTCTGGGGC, 3' primer : ACGGACAAC -

CCTCTTTGC)

MU - C2 440 bp, MUC5AC 680 bp,

350 bp . RT - PCR control gene

2 microglobulin( 2M) oligonucleotide amplimers

335 bp Clontech Lab.

RT - PCR Perkin Elmer Cetus DNA Thermal Cycler

total

RNA(1 µg/20 µl reaction volume) random hexa -

nucleotide primers Moloney murine leukemia virus

reverse transcriptase cDNA reverse tra -

nscribe . RT reaction

40%, 2M 4% 0.2 mM primers

. PCR MgCl<sub>2</sub>

optimization denaturation 95 1 , annealing

temperature 55 , MUC2, MUC5AC

2M 60 1 , extension 72 1

mRNA

levels

comparative kinetic analysis

. PCR products 50 ng/ml ethidium bromide

2% Seakem agarose gel(FMC, Rockland,

ME)

polaroid type 55

. Negative films Molecular Dynamics

Densitometer(Sunnyvale, CA) scan signal

ImageQuant software . PCR

linear range PCR cycle

mRNA

genomic DNA

RT reaction

reverse transcriptase

RT - PCR

PCR fragment

sequencing

(dsDNA Cycle Sequencing System, GIBCO BRL)

Retinoic acid retinol

가

RA Rol

가

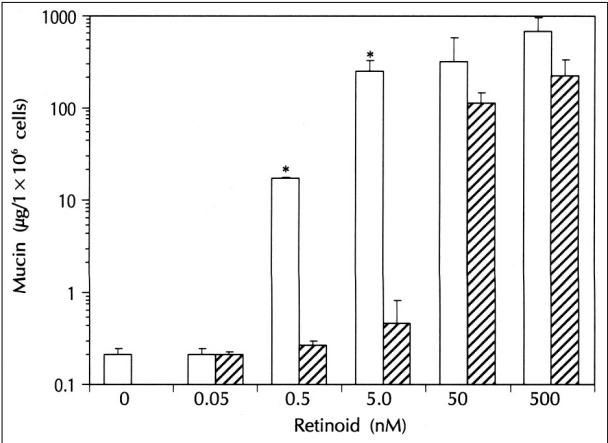
가

retinoids가

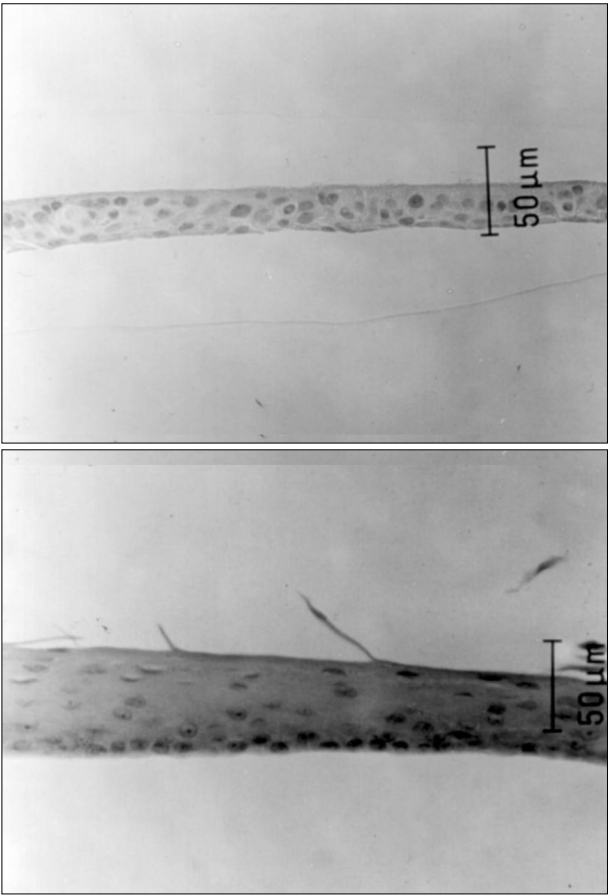
14 plateau phase

retinol 50 nM RA Rol  
10

RA 5 nM, RA (Fig. 2).

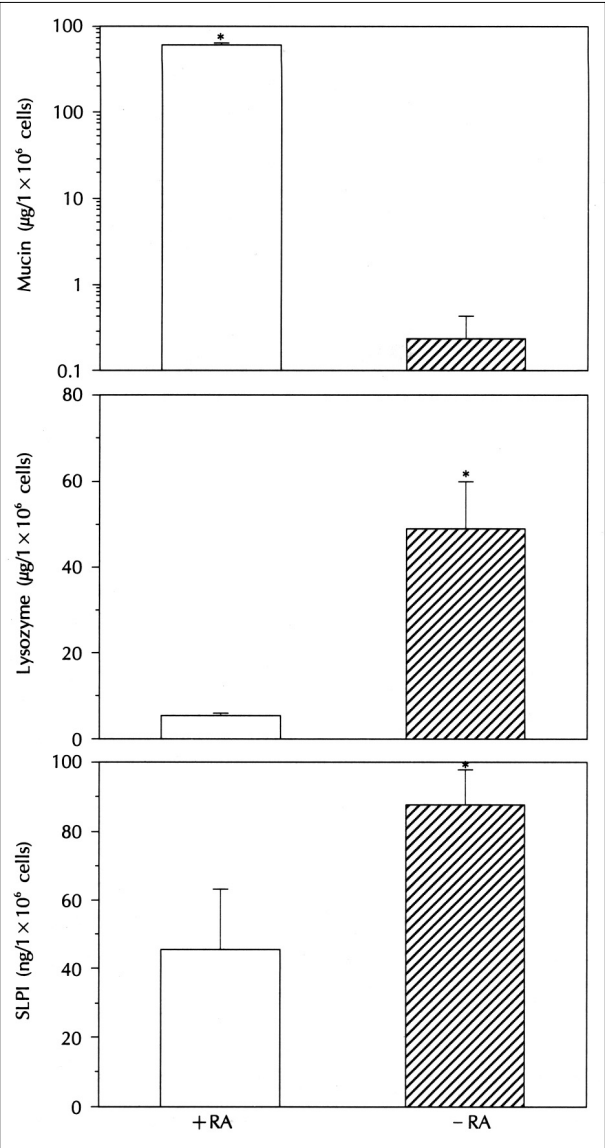


**Fig. 2.** Retinoic acid and Retinol dose effects on mucin secretion. NHTBE cells were grown in culture media containing different concentrations of either retinoic acid (solid bars) or retinol (diagonal lines). Apical secretions from plateau cultures were collected on day 14 and mucin production was determined by immunoblot.



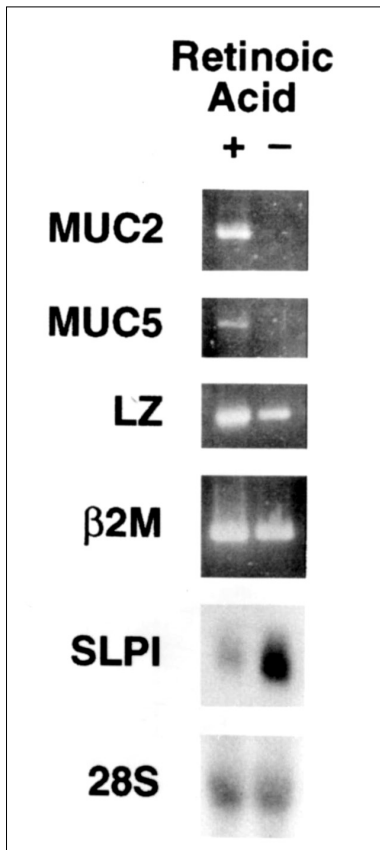
**Fig. 3.** Histology in the presence (upper) or absence (low) of retinoic acid. Depletion of RA from the media induced squamous differentiation.

RA  
RA 14 RA가  
가 (Fig. 3).



**Fig. 4.** Effect of retinoic acid on the expression of different secretory products. NHTBE cells were grown in either the presence (solid bars) or absence (diagonal lines) of retinoic acid and the levels of mucin, lysozyme, and secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor present in the apical secretions were determined. Asterisk indicates statistically significant differences between the 2 groups ( $p < 0.01$  for mucin and lysozyme and  $< 0.05$  for secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor).

# Retinoic Acid



**Fig. 5.** Retinoic acid regulation of secretory gene mRNA levels in NHTBE cells. RNA was collected from day 14 cultures described in Fig. 4. The expression of MUC2, MUC5AC, lysozyme (LZ), and the control gene  $\beta$ 2M were determined by RT-PCR. The expression of secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor (SLPI) and loading control 28S rRNA were determined by Northern blotting.

SLPI mRNA RA

14 RA SLPI

10 SLPI 2 가 (Fig. 4).

MUC2 MUC5AC RA가 RA mRNA RA가 RA

SLPI mRNA Northern blot 가 (Fig. 5).

RT - PCR control

gene 2M Northern blot control gene

28S rRNA RA

가

가

가

1)2) polysaccharide

13)14) lipo -

15 - 17) SLPI

RA가 가

가 RA (Fig. 2).

RA in vivo in vitro

RA

가

RA

Northern blot

polydispersity smear가 가

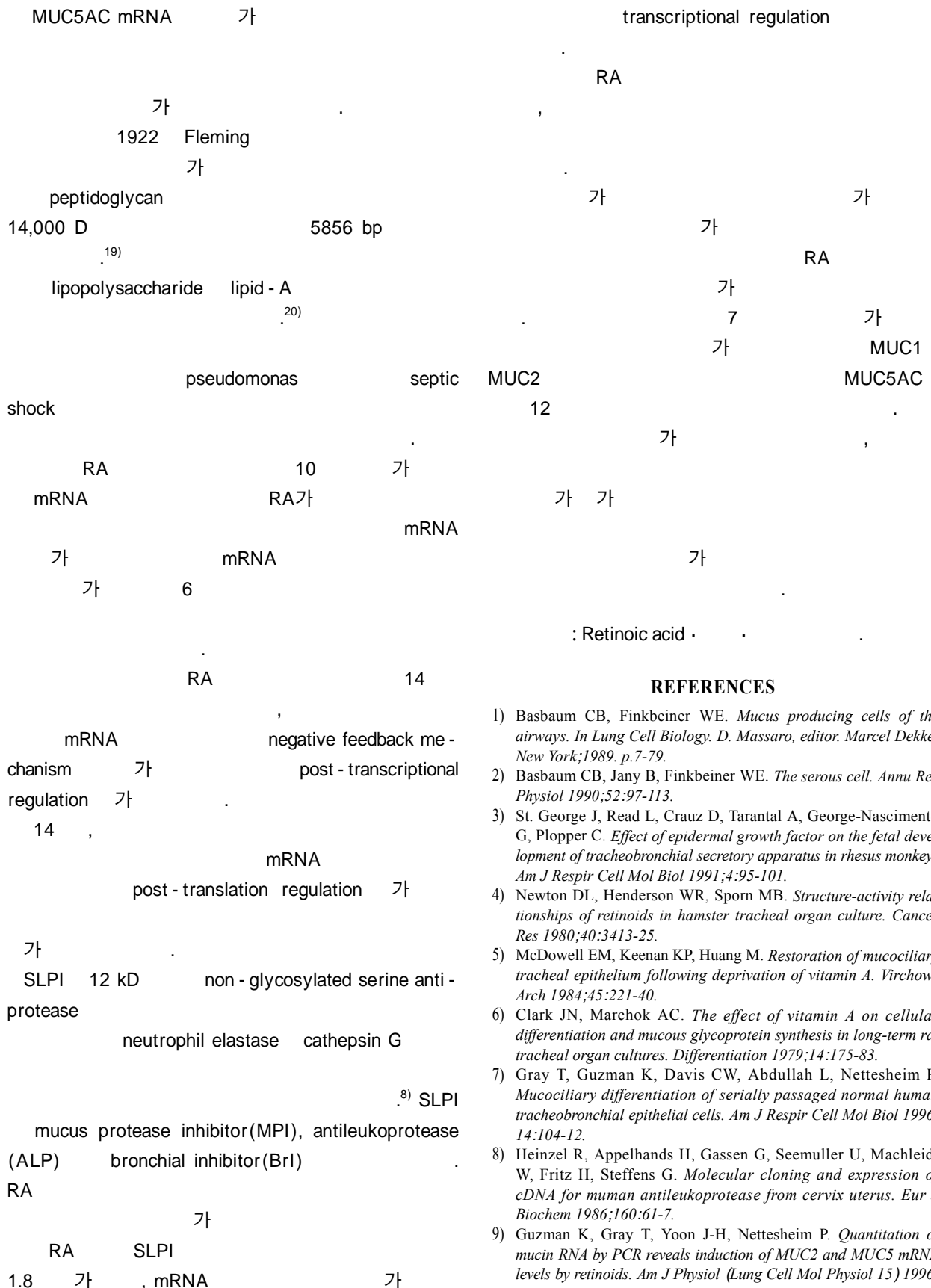
ribonuclease protection assay(RPA)

RT - PCR Guzman 9) RT - PCR

가

Christensen 18) MUC2 MUC5AC RA가 RA

가 가 가 가가 MUC2



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